LENDING TO THE POOR.

A CRADLE WITH A WONDERFUL RECORD.

WORK OF THE LOAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION AND

THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S LOAN BUREAU. Probably no cradle in New-York City has ever contained quite so many different styles and hues and brands of babies as the modest little willow hasket owned by the Loan Relief Association, of No. 157 West Eighteenth-st. This little cradle, whose only claim to gentility is a gay pink ribbon interwoven between its frail ribs, is a decidedly cosmopolitan one. It knows no race, party nor creed. Its mission is among the dwellers of the big tenement-houses of the poor, and since Mrs. M. H. Avery, president of the association, launched it upon its career some fifteen years ago it has visited in almost every tongue have been sung over it, and a vast and bewildering assortment of bables have tried to clamber over its sides in order to stand on their heads and do other foolish things. Fat Dutch bables, big-eyed "dago" bables, blond-haired bables, black-haired bables and babies with no hair at all to speak of have taken their first peeps at the world from the little willow basket with the pink ribbons, and the only kind of baby, in fact, which some tin has not been rocked to sleep in it is the fortunate baby which arrived with a silver spoon in its

mouth.

The association lost the cradle once. It disappeared suddenly and mysteriously without leaving the slightest clew behind. Tracers were sent out and finally, after hunting for days, it was discovered swaying recklessly from the dizzy heights of a rusty old fire escape, and when it was finally rescued to the complete days, two little coalblack youngsters. and brought down two little coalblack youngsters who had arrived in the world at the same time and loked as much alike as two small cannon balls

were discovered tranquilly wriggling about inside.

The cradle has grown old in the service: the gay pink ribbon is pink only in spots now, and the asso-ciation, which has a place for every penny it can rake and scrape, is eagerly waiting for some generous minded citizen or liberally inclined dealer in willow cradies to present a companion piece, in order that the old veteran may go temporarily into drydock for needed repairs. Besides, there seems to be an unusu-ally large immigration of babies just now, the assolation says, and two cradles could be kept constant-

he cradle is only a small item in the list of ar ticles which go among the poor patrons of the asso ciation, and it represents only one branch of the charltable work carried on by this benevolent soci could be of service in the sick-room, and although many of the borrowers are subject to all the temp tations which poverty and misery thrust upon them not one article has ever been stolen, and the association has yet to find an unwor by patron.

A coal club, by becoming a member of which enement-house dweller may purchase coal by the ton, instead of by the pail, is another branch of the benevolent work carried on by the association. This winter eighty tons of coal have been sold at a greatly reduced price, and many families which, but for coal club, would have suffered severely have

been kept warm and comfortable. The acute suffering during the last eighteen months has made necessary a great amount of extra work, and the association has been extremely active and vigorous. In the lending department three times as much money has been advanced as in any previous honesty and promptness have been displayed in meeting the obligation as characterized the borrowers of the sick-room articles. Not a penny has s

The little rooms on the second floor of the building

at No. 167 West Eighteenth-st. have the air of a prosperous woman's exchange. Every morning they are crowded with stout old matrons, eager and anxious to receive the work which is given them. Little bundles of cambric and calico are turned into aprons and towels with marvellous rapidity, and over \$150 has been paid out for sewing alone. The officers of the association, Miss M. H. Avery, president; Mrs. John Paton, first vice-president; Mrs. Robert Sharpe, second vice-president; Mrs. W. W. Harper, secretary, and Mrs. H. C. Phillips, treasurer, are indefatigable in their efforts to bring about the best possible results with the limited resources of the society. A few figures will show how admirably they have succeeded. Mrs. Husband, the mis sionary nurse, has made in the last year 1.575 calls upon sick families; employment has been found for 185 persons, of whom forty have obtained permanent places; 750 delicacies have been sent to the sick-room

places; 750 delicacies have been sent to the sactional and 475 simple remedies have been furnished. The treasury fund is almost exhausted, and the association is sorely in need of money.

St. Bartholomew's Loan Bureau is a somewhat similar institution, which was organized about one year ago. The loans of this charitable society, however, are restricted to money. It was started by funds personally given by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, who, although there were no precedents in this or any other country, decided that a bureau could be established where loans could be made to needly and momentarily embarrassed persons who had no se-

personally given by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, who, although there were no precedents in this or any other country, decided that a bureau could be established where loans could be made to needy and momentarily embarrassed persons who had no security which could be taken, and that there would also be a fair chance of repayment. It was proposed to conduct the bureau purely on business principles and in each case there was to be ample security back of the chattel mortgage on which the loan was secured, and, besides this business element, care was to be taken that the recipierts of loans were to be respectable and deserving people.

It was a hazardous undertaking, but Dr. Greer was confident that it could be made a success, and the result of the first year's work has shown that confidence and trust in the deserving poor was not missingued. The sum of \$50e a week was appropriated for the first loans, but it soon became apparent that this arrount would not equal the demand, and a fund of \$25,000 was raised by the congregation of \$1. Bartholomew's Church, of which Dr. Greer is pastor. James A. McKnight was appointed manager, and in the course of the first eight months a total sum of \$24. All ioans are made for one year, and are payable in small monthly instalments.

The good accomplished by the bureau cannot be easily explained. People who have found themselves suddenly reduced from comfortable independence to beggary have been saved by the bureau from the clutches of the extortionate money 'snarks.' It has saved the property of families, which would otherwise have been sold for storage, and has given, those upon whom misfortune has failen the power to help themselves.

The bureau is now lending about \$6,000 a month. Although the applicants are greatly in excess of the resources, the returns for the year show an extermely satisfactory result. Pairons have paid of their indebtedness, in most cases, with commendable promptness, and only a few borrowers, who have met unexpected reverses, have asked for an extension of

obtain.

It is difficult for those in comfortable circum stances to appreciate the depths of suffering to which people in humble condition can fall through lack of credit. They possess nothing which the banks can take as security, and their only salvation is the money-lenders. It is to supplant this class of extortionists that St. Bartholomew's bureau has been established.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

HIS LIFE AS A TANNER'S APPRENTICE AND AS A HAVRE MERCHANT-THE OPINION OF HIS OLD EMPLOYER ABOUT HIM-HIS

MARRIAGE. In the principal room of the offices at Havre which have been so long occupied by the firm of Felix Faure, now Bergerault & Cremer, is a large photograph which tells the story of the early life of the present President of France. The photograph represents M. Felix Faure as a young man of eighteen, in workman's dress. He wears the wide apron of leather, wooden shoes, trousers made tight at the ankles by strings, no waistcoat, and the shirt-sleeves rolled up, revealing vigorous arms, and the shirt up buttoned, showing a robust breast. Behind him thrown upon a straw chair, lies a tannery tool. This photograph shows President Faure as he peared when he was learning the tanner's trade at Ambolse, near Tours, in the centre of France, at

the tannery of Dumée-Mesteil, Quay of the Marais on the river Loire.
The two brothers Dumée were the comrades of Felix Faure in the tannery of their father, and they have remained the personal friends of the President. They relate that in 1862 M. Faure's father, who kept a furniture store in the Rue di Chateau d'Eau, in Paris, sent his son to Amboise Felix Faure was then physically a tall young man. "thin as a match," extremely pale, beardless and somewhat stooping; but his rectitude was absolute and his friendship was warm and enduring. He had een sent to England for his health; but the fogs there did not agree with him, and he was called back to Paris, where his father placed him as a clerk with the firm of Messrs. Origet, commimerchants in the tannery trade, in the Rue Manconseil. The young man, however, was anxious to learn the technicalities of the business; so he went to Amboise, in the tannery of Dumée-Mestell, who were friends of the Origets. There young

Faure rose et 5 a. m. and worked till 7, when he had traditional glass of white wine. At 10 o'clock one hour was given for breakfast, and the rest of the day, until 7 o'clock, in all seasons, was employed in working. Within eighteen months Felix Faure had learned ail the intricacies of the trade. This technical knowledge helped him considerably in building his fortune, for hide jobbers could never deceive that merchant in regard to the quality of a kind of goods which he had worked upon with his own hands. "Little by little," say the Dumée brothers, "the frankness and intelligence of that young man conquered all of us, and when he left Amboise to enter the employ of a Havre firm, it seemed to us, both employers and workmen, that we were losing a brother."

A love affair was to bring back Felix Faure to Amboise. He had noticed, and then loved, a sweet young girl. She was the granddaughter of M. Guinot, Mayor of Amboise, afterward a Senator, and she was quite above Felix, according to French ideas in marriage affairs. Still, the obstinate young man had sworn that he would return to Amboise, and so he did, two years later, and married the one who has been for thirty years his faithful companion.

He took her to Hayre, where, after having been traditional glass of white wine. At 10 o'clock one

who has been for the device where, after having been employed by M. Asselin, who is still alive and who speaks nighly of his former shipping clerk, Felix Faure started on his own account a leather and hide firm. He bought the raw material, and sold it to merchants and manufacturers in the interior of France. He was successful in business. His fellow-merchants elected him to important honorary functions in the Chamber of Commerce, which opened the way to the high political posts occupied by M. Felix Faure as Deputy, Minister and President.

DECAYING COUNTRY SCHOOLS

CHILDREN GROW FEWER ON THE NEW-

HAMPSHIRE FARMS.

Newfound Lake, N. H., February 1. To one who cares to make even a cursory study of the question, who can make an examination of the statistics as well as to observe the actual facts, the decline of the district school in New Hampshire is worth consideration. It is the epitome of the decrease in population of the rural ramshackle structures and grass-grown roads country school in New-Hampshire could hardly be made more impartially or under better cumstances than in the valleys and quietly sloping mountains just to the south. north of this hill-girt lake. To these villages and that great influx of summer travellers which has tended in the northern and extreme life from the plain, simple rural life of forty or White Mountains would be foolish to move away from the acres and homestead of his anable, since the summer boarders compensate him the chief incentive for him and his children to remain in the home of their fathers. In the extreme south of the State, besides the influence of nearness of large cities and towns like Manchester, Dover, Portsmouth and Nashua make the change in the country population and schools more arti-

Here, near the centre of New-Hampshire, how ever, fewer changes have been wrought in the last quarter of a century, or even in the last decade. Newfound Lake marks almost the centre of the State. It is some twenty-five miles to the west of its larger and more celebrated rival, Lake Winnipiseogee. South of the lake lie quiet farming

nine towns of Grafton County was 7,999; at the end of 1893, when the last school report was issued. 7,529. The decrease in Merrimack County for the same period was about 250. But a study of the as Grafton includes many towns within the White ing population there, and Merrimack has one city. Concord, near its southern boundary.

But in the villages about Newfound Lake the decrease is marked. In Hill there were in its seh n 1883, 145 pupils; in 1893, 87, In Danbury, in 1883, there were 171; in 1893, 128; in Bridgewater, 1883, there were 92: in 1835, 58. In Orange, in 1883, there were 67: in 1893, 45. In Hebron, in 1882, there were 59; in 1893, 50. In Groton, in 1883, there were 115; in 1893, 98. In Grafton, in 1883, there were 221; in 1893, 188. In Alexandria, in 1883, there n 1893, 169. The total decrease in scholars enrolled and the difference in the average daily attendance

country school in the purely agricultural regions of central New-Hampshire has run than one on Page Mountain. It is on the upper slope of the mountain in the western part of Hill that the building stands, a typical district schoolhouse. Not even Hawthorne's Ernest under the ceaseless tutelage of the "Great Stone Face" had more in spiring surroundings, A complete semi-circular panorama of mountains, lakes and nearer valleys and Cardigan on the west the view extends to Ossippee, Chocurna and the Belknap ranges on the Directly north, thirty miles away over the ng waters of Newfound Lake, rise up Lafayette and Lincoln, the Haystacks-like the twir humps of a camel-Moosilanke and the other peaks of the Franconia range. To the northwest rise Osceola, Tecumseh, Kangawagus and Carrigan, and just to the right of the latter, sixty miles away in a straight line, Mount Washington looms out on a clear day. From this mountain slope, where the district school stands, the view is more quietly beautiful than from any other vantage point in New-Hampshire. And now in midwinter the thick mantle of snow doubles the beauty of the scene. Surely no child could grow up under more inspiring natural conditions.

But little by little since the war the school has declined. The farmer across the road, with whom the schoolma'am usually boards, will tell you how this farm and that farmhouse in the school "deestrict" happens to be as you see it now, de-serted and dilapidated. How Jackson lost two sons in the war and died ten years ago of old age. leaving the farm a valueless property; how Stevens, after his children-he had three-went to the city, became discouraged five years ago and 'got out," selling the land to a neighbor and giving the house over to the sun, rain and winds When you ask him about the white schoolhouse the way, you learn that the scholars have dwindled from over forty in 1858 to seven or eight at the present day. When he went to school thirty-five years ago, the spelling-bee, and other social pleasures centred in the schoolhouse. They

social pleasures centred in the schoolhouse. They do not now.

When the school was visited there were three boys and five girls in regular attendance. The teacher would cail out "first spelling-class," or "second geography class," and one smail boy or an older girl would march out to the front of the wooden seats with all the enforced military precision of the solitary Austrian grenadier who, surrendering after holding the fort against 500 of the enemy, marched out with military honors. The incentive of any rivalry was absolutely lacking. In a humdrum voice and a machine-like way, the "lesson" of each one was "beard." I asked the schoolmistress whether English composition was taught there. She did not know. She had been there only a month. She herself had not started a class. She then asked a boy about thirteen years old whether they had ever studied English composition.

old whether they had ever studied English composition.

"Yes," he replied, with a satisfied air. "Teacher learned us that last year. We graduated from it?" Little by little the school, like many of its neighbors, is declining—eight pupils this year, six possibly two years from now, and a chance a decade hence of this district school passing out of existence. For no new families ever settle here, and almost all the children, as they grow up, go to the larger towns and cities. The boy "clerks it," perhaps, or studies law in a rough way. The older girl, after a term or two at a normal school, secures a place in some town or city school. As the country school in central New-Hampshire declines, the academies and schools of the towns and cities increase in numbers and excellence.

ARRIVALS AT HOTEL OGLETHORPE.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 9 .- The following are some this place: Clarence W. Perry, Brooklyn, N. V.; W. C. Berkley, New-Haven, Conn.; B. M. Childs and family, Rochester, N. Y.; H. R. Richardson, Miss Wendel, New-York; F. A. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Burt, T. H. Choicener, New-York; C. D. Joyce, Philadelphia; the Rev. G. P. Dodge, New-York; C. S. Mersick, P. J. Cronana, New-Haven, Conn.; David H. King, jr., R. W. Stevenson, ney. New-York: James H. Webb, New-Haven. Conn.; Dr. Henry MacCracken, New-York: P. M. Prentiss, Cincinnati; A. J. Shad, A. N. Deiter and family, Burton C. Many, New-York: Austin D. Smith, Boston; D. P. Olcott, A. J. Wilmot, New-York, and James Hilton, Nyack, M. Yage.

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

PRAISE FOR THE REGIMENTS-VARIOUS NOTES.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the First Brigade:

The Brigade Commander desires to express his appreciation of the services of the officers and men of the brigade during the week's tour of duty in the city of Brooklyn ending Monday, January 28, 1855.

The order for assembly was unexpected, and was issued on Sunday evening, nevertheless the troops began their movements before daylight on Monday with full ranks and complete equipment. Discipline was excellent, arduous duty in dispersing mobs, checking disorder and protecting life and property was performed with courage and good judgment. All hardship was cheerfully borne, though some of the troops, notably the Tist Regiment, the list Battery and the list Battation of the 7th Regiment were ill-sheltered from the severe winter weather. The officers and men of Troop A were called upon for exceptional efforts and they deserve special commendation for their efficient and soliderly conduct. The brigade has shown to the community its good qualities and has given satisfaction to its commanding officer.

By order of the Brigade Commander,

STEPHEN H. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It is to be regretted that the lecture delivered by General Horace Porter at the 7th Regiment Armory on the evening of February 2 was not more extensively advertised, and that so few military men

The lecture, in which the surrender of Lee is desettle the question as to just where the dramatic will be printed "some time," General Porter says. In the mean time, many who missed the opportunity to hear the lecture are anxious to have General

do so by some military organization.

The commanders of the various Brooklyn organizations are making a strong fight against the passage of Assembly bill No. 29, which, if passed, would vest the Board of Supervisors in each county of the State, except New-York, with the appointment of armorers, janitors and laborers. These places are now filled by appointments made by the commanding officers, who think that inasmuch as they are held responsible for the State's property they

The proposed amendments to the Military Code of the State of New-York will deprive the Chief of Ordnance of his additional title of Commissary-The three adjutants of a regiment will be officially designated, one as regimental and the other two as battalion adjutants. There will be one regimental and two battalion sergeant-majors; also a regimental and two battalion hospital stew To a regiment of more than 500 enlisted men may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief grade of first lieutenant. To each separate company there may be added an additional second lieutenant. The chief signal officer may be assigned to the command of all the signal corps in the State.

mounted and equipped, shall receive a reasonable

been to the State Camp have had good cause for above will not be continued. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the granting to the Peckskill State Camp and Mohegan Railroad Company the privilege to construct

Colonel William Carey Sanger, of the Committee on Military Affairs, is thoroughly versed in the requirements of the National Guard, and gives all matters looking to its elevation and the comfort

All the drum corps of the First and Second frill and reception of the 9th Regiment Drum and Fife Corps, which will take place at the armory Drum-Major Georgi W. Hill will be in charge and all the original and revised Army and camp calls will be rendered

Troop A, Captain C. F. Roe, probably made the best record for attendance during the Brooklyn troubles. Only one member of the command was

tecting property, have stimulated the young men of Brooklyn to a desire to "go and do likewise," and steps have alread; been taken toward organizing Troop B. When it was proposed some time ago to organize a cavalry troop in Brooklyn the scheme was opposed by the authorities at Albany. It was contended that the expense would be too great, and, aside from that, it was urged that the maximum number in the National Guard had so nearly been reached that it would be unwise to use any part of the small remaining margin for

alry arm of the service.

The friends of the Troop B plan say that the Guard is still about 2,000 short of the maximum, each trooper to own his horse, there should be no objection to its organization. The Adjutant-General has expressed to opinion on the subject, but it is believed that he core the Troop B scheme.

The reported death of Captain A. H. Bogardus, the marksman, caused a stir in local National

pleasure was expressed when a denial of the rumor came from the Captain himself, who reports him-self well and hearty and comfortably situated at

Another guardsman is reported as having been discharged by his employer because he went to Brooklyn with his command when called out, James Don-nelly, a private in Company B, 69th Battalion, is Graham, masons, whose office is in One-hundredreturned from Brooklyn he was informed that his being a member of the 69th, "If you wanted to do soldiering so and," Mr. Kirk is reported as having said to him, "you should have joined the Queen's soldiers; they are the only soldiers." Donnelly was paid and discharged, although he pleaded for his place, of which he was doubly in need, because of the illness of his wife. Cases like this stand out in glaring contrast with those where employers paid their men in full, deducting rothing for tin spent in Brooklyn and away from business.

One of the most important recommendations of Lieutenant Schuetz on the Naval militia in his report to Secretary Herbert provides that a series of drills on the monitors be arranged for with the Governors of the States concerned, the engagements to be made, if possible, early in the spring, and the exercises to be carried out systematically during the next summer, at which time it is believed that the monitors may be available for the duty.

The report suggests that steps be taken to call together the principal officers of the Naval milittle for consultation as to the probable duties of the militia on the outbreak of war. The opinion of Rear-Admiral Meade, commanding the North Atlantic station, is that the Naval militia is an important school for the training of a reserve force of officers for the Navy, and in this respect the Rear-Admiral compares its profitable usefulness in time of war to the service rendered by the 7th Regiment of New-York militia in supplying officers to the army during the civil war.

There is a movement on foot at General Head-

quarters to provide for disabled National Guardsmen by an act similar to that giving preference to veterans, Assistant Adjutant-General Phisterer, in commenting on the matter, said that he did not know why all the clerkships in the several depart-ments of the National Guard should not be filled by old National Guardsmen. "There are times when the Ordnance Department employs as high as forty persons. Under the present law a man who was disabled while in the service of the State as a National Guardsman stands no better chance than the politician. In the Adjutant-General's officbut two of the clerks were ever connected with the Guard. The State should look after her National Guardsmen as well as after her veterans."

The death of Captain Frank Roosevelt, of Com-

pany E. 12th Regiment, was one of the sad re-suits of the Brooklyn troubles. He remained on duty with his men long after there were un-doubted signs of his being seriously ill, and showed the pluck and the determination of a true soldier,

He was a valuable member of the National Guard, and hiz death is looked upon by his fellow officers

Lieutenant H. C. Du Val, of Company I, 7th Regiment, has written a highly interesting ac-count of his regiment's work during the Brook-While showing that the men were desperately in earnest, and took a just pride it performing the duties with which they were charged, Lieutenant Du Val's narrative provealso a humorous side, if one knows where to find it. He pays Corporal William F. Wall a high compliment for his superior cooking, and says tha dinary abilities in the culinary art.

"Much of the cooking," he says, "was done to the cars, over the little stoves that were use for heating purposes. The company frying-pans fortunately just fitted the stoves. During the first few days we were in camp the coffee question wa

a vexed one. Despite protests, the coffee rapidly grew worse instead of better, and then grave rumors began to circulate. It was whispered that the doctor was responsible for the coffee—that he had been doctoring it.

"A colored servant had charge of the cooking of the coffee. A large milk-can was the receptacle in which it was prepared. One morning I appointed a squad of four men to watch the servant while he was preparing the coffee. I told them not to allow a single movement to escape their notice, and they didn't. The colored man, entirely unobserved, as he thought, took the can to the rear of the depot, where there was a boiler to which a piece of black rubber hose was attached. The can contained the coffee, milk and water, but the contents were old. The colored man put the end of the rubber hose-pipe in the can and turned on the steam. The coffee was soon heated, but to it was imparted the flavor of old rubber and a lot of other things. It was no wonder that the men imagined they tasted castor oil and jalap in the coffee."

imagined they tasted castor oil and jalap in the coffee."

In speaking of the work done by the National Guard, Lieutenant Du Val says. "The National Guard is able to cope with almost any uprising. It is entitled to and should receive the respect and support of al.. The days when it could be ridicated and leared at have gone forever. The National Guardsman of to-day is no longer a play soldier, fitted only or parades and celebrations. He is the strong arm of the law, relied upon to preserve the peace and enforce order when other means have failed. In this last trial, as in all former ones, he has proved that he is worthy of his trust. Not a single instance of unfaithfulness has been reported. Patient, steady, under great provocacation, from colonel to newest recruit, he has shown appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon him."

The honors for first place in the 7th Regiment for men present on duty in Brooklyn are divided between Company D. Captain Fisk, and Company P. Captain Rand. Each company had only one absentee. There were only forty men absent out of the whole regiment, as is shown by the following table:

ng table; Pres-		Aggre
ent.	sent.	guie
field, staff and non-commissioned staff, 21	3	2
Company A. Captain Conover 94	7.	- 36
ompany B. Captain Nesbitt	3	10
Sompany C. Captain Pollard		10
ompany the appain Popularities to the	1	10
ompany D. Captain Fisk	ê	- 19
Company E. Captain Rhodes 85		
Sempany F. Captain Rand	31	10
Sompany G. Captain Dewson 98	2	10
Sompany H. Captain Lydecker 98	70	310
Company I. Captain Harper	10	108
ompany a captain Harper	- 3	16
ompany K. Captain Kirkland		,8.50
100	444	3.60

Major Chaumcey, of the 5th Battalion, has sent ut, in Order No. 16, the latest instructions from the eneral Inspector of Rifle Practice. The instruc-tions of carefully followed by the men, must result

Tist Regiment, Colonel F. V. Greene, had 91 ent of its entire force on duty in Brooklyn-647. The regiment stood a tie with the 12th Regi-Colonel Dowd, which mustered 592 men, also per cent. cond Hattalion of the 71st Regiment, Major

about 31 per ceat.

The Second Hattalion of the 71st Regiment, Major Clinton H. Smith, will parade for review on Tuesday evening in full dress regimental uniform. After the review, the Field and Staff prizes for 1894 will be presented to Company B. In addition to the Hifle Club matches, there will be practice for the regimental sharpshooters' decorations every Saturday night at the 71st Regiment armory ranges.

Adjutant William G. Hates says that active duty seems to have a good effect on recruiting. On the night when the regiment was ordered out an expirate came to the armory and asked if he might go with his old company. He re-enlisted that night. Two recruits were enlisted while the regiment was on dury in Brooklyn, and five new men appeared for examination before the surgeon that week.

INCIDENTS IN BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

Haltimore, Peb. 9 (Special).—There are a number of pleasant things to record this week, although the entertainments have not been as large or as usual Colonial tea on Monday afternoon at the apartments of the Dames in Franklin-st., in charge of Mrs. Nelson Poe, Mrs. Iglehart, and others. of Mrs. Neison Foe, Mrs. iglenari, and diners.

Mrs. Southgate Lemmon gave a tea on the same
afternoon. On Monday evening Mrs. Hough Cottman gave a large card party. Among those present
were Mr. and Mrs. William Reed, the Misses Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Reuling, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tompkins and others. Von Lingen gave a support o about fifty of the younger set and debutantes at her home on Mt. Vernon Place. Among those invited were Miss Ridgely, Miss Atkinson, Miss Helen Carroll, Miss Patterson, Miss Stewart, Miss Emily Latrobe, Miss May Thompson, Miss Jenkins, John McKim, Frank Harvey, Robert Lehr, Harry Price, John Pleasants and Gienn Pitts.
On Tuesday Mrs. Robert Atkinson gave a tea in

honor of Mrs. Gambril, of Florida, Miss Mary Garrett also gave a reception on Tuesday afternoon. The opera class met on Tuesday at Mrs. James

A. Gary's.
On Tuesday evening, also, "Midas," the comic

On Tuesday evening, also, "Midas," the comic opera by Baldwin Sloan, a member of the Rouge et Blanc Club, was given to a large and enthusiastic audience, many of them afterward going to the Junior Cotillon Club, which was held at Lohman's, Allan McLane led the german, and a number of well-known people were there.

Mrs. Henry Taylor and the Misses Taylor gave the first of their "at homes" on Tuesday afternoon, on Wednesday Mrs. Neldon Marye gave an afternoon card party at her home in St. Faul's-st. Among the guests were Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Frederick Tyson, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Otho Ridgely and Mrs Henry Rogers.

Miss Stokes, Mrs. Otto Rosery
Rogers.
On Wednesday evening Miss Emma Meredith gave
a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Segrave.
Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gilmor Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McSherry, Mr. and
Mrs. Irwin Keyser, Miss Ellen Thomas, Miss Susan
Lee, John McKim and Livingston Minus. On the
same evening the wedding of Miss Lelia Sinchair
Montague and Basil Gordon took place at the home
of the bride.

of the bride. A luncheon was given on Thursday by Mrs. Wesley A luncheon was given on Thursday by Mrs. Wesley Tucker to twelve married ladies. Among those invited were Mrs. William B. Wilson, Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. George Small, Mrs. Reuling and Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Claphma Pennington gave an afternoon card party yesterday to about thirty of her friends.

TO DISCUSS THE SUNDAY OPENING QUESTION.

A mass-meeting under the direction of the Roman Catholic clergy of the city will be held this evening in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtleth-st., to take some action relative to the State legislation looking to the opening of the liquor-shops on Sunday and to define the position of the Catholic Church on this subject. The call for this meeting, which was sent to all the rectors in the city during the last week, is signed by Vicar-General Mooney, the Rev. J. J. Flood, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist; the Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers; the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, of St. Teresa's Church, and the Rev. James W. Power, of All Saints Church.

Deutsch & Co Costumers.

our Trade Mark guarantees Correct Style & Perfect Fit

Clearing Sale.

Persian Lamb Capes, -Skating Jackets, - - - stylish material; formerly \$25. Three-Quarter Coats, -Tailor=Made Suits, -Dinner Dresses, - - -Very Stylish; reduced from 885. Velvet Bodices, - - - - Paris Models; formerly \$50. Crepon Skirts, - = - ... Latest Shapes; egduced from 835.

> Grand Bargains Rich Furs Garments, Opera Cloaks, Reception and Evening Dresses.

39 & 41 West 23d St.

FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

The Court of Appeals last week affirmed many judgments and orders and reversed only one judgment. The proportion of cases affirmed has been larger than usual recently and opinions have been shorter. The case of Dr. Buchanan remains unde-cided. The Judges, if they examine the record with any care, will find occupation for many hours, and the Judge who writes the opinion will have an in-genious brief to consider on behalf of the defend-ant, though the legal points are not numerous. Sev-eral accident cases against corporations were among those decided last week.

The most important of the opinions thus far writ ten by Judge Beekman, of the Superior Court, as showing the literary ability which position to override technicalities when that is possible. The case of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in St. Louis against Russell Sage, George J. Gould and the Gould estate involves a large amount of money, but the legal interest of the case in the phase now tiff to name George J. Gould as a trustee instead of individually among the defendants referred to in the summens. Judge Beekman held that as the make the proper characterization of the defandant in the summons was not important. Judge Beek-

preciate the value of services rendered in preventing annoying litigation. I often receive visits from persons who have complaints to make against a corporation for which I am counsel. In many case I succeed in settling the matter by convincing the persons who think they have been injured that they have no real basis for their complaints. Yet I do not feel able to make large charges for such services." Some of the large railroad and express services." Some of the large ratiroad and expless companies do, however, employ counsel with special reference to their ability to compromise cases. Suits for damages are avoided by securing releases from injured persons. The manners, voice and appear-ance of some lawyers especially fit them for per-suading persons to accept small sums in settlement, and some of the most successful counsel employed by corporations have just those attributes.

The arguments against the constitutionality of the income tax are regarded among lawyers as almost iopeless. The injustice, and not the unconstitutionality of the tax, has caused the opposition to it. Most of the legal questions raised have been passed upon by the Supreme Court in previous years. The opinion of Judge Hagner, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which has been printed in full, for the benefit of New-York lawyers, presents clearly the difficulties which the lawyers opposing the lax have to overcome if they expect to convince the United States Supreme Court of the illegality of the tax. The objections founded on the form of the circular sent to the collectors of the tax may be more effective in

Irving Browne continues in the February num-"The Green Bag" his sketch of Charles O'Conor. Some old grudge or some constitutional defect must render it impossible for Mr. Browne fully to appreciate the subject of the sketch. refers more than once to the ability of Mr. O'Conor, but he only treats extensively of those phases of Mr. O'Conor's career which are the least creditable. Much attention is given to his anti-slavery record, Much attention is given to his anti-slavery record, and the peculiarities of his character, which made him many enemies, are fully dwelt upon. He closes by republishing some silly verses criticising Mr. O'Conor for arrogance and conceit. A. Oakey Hall contributes to "The Green Bag" another of the sketches of well-known New-York lawyers whom he has known. Samuel J. Tilden, as a lawyer, furnishes the subject of his article. Most of the writers who have discussed Mr. Tilden's character and achievements have dwelt entirely on his skill as a politician and his public service. Mr. Hall discusses some of the most important cases in which Mr. Tilden took part, and shows that his skill and ability were of the greatest service to his clients in many controversies in the courts.

SOCIOLOGY IN HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 9 (Special) .- Hartford is this winter the centre of a marked sociological move-ment. Last fall a School of Sociology was opened; and Wednesday of this week saw the perfecting of a new organization, which is to work in a somewhat different sphere. This new organization is the Hartford Sociological Club, formed by the women of Hartford, having for its object the doing of practical work in the field of sociology, and looking in par-ticular to the betterment of local affairs. in January a meeting of Hartford women was

called at the house of Miss Emily M. Morgan. Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartranft, president of the School of Sociology, addressed the meeting on the scheme of organization; and Professor William O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, spoke on the subject of "Food." At that time the formal organiza-tion of the Hartford Sociological Club was made. The meeting of Wednesday was to get the club into more complete running order, by organizing the

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING NEW SHIPMENTS OF

RICH BLACK SILKS

*18 Early Spring Wear.

Also offer to-morrow

3,500 yards

High-Grade Black Figured

GROS DE LYON, Choice new designs, at

formerly \$1.35 and 1.45.

THESE GOODS ARE REC-OMMENDED NOT TO SLIP OR BREAK.

18th St., 19th St. and 6th AAe.

already existing, institutional movements already existing, institutional movements, municipal progress, federation of sociological organizations. The actual work along these six lines will be carried on in the numerous sections into which the club is divided. There will be, for instance, sections devoted to settlements, tenement-house reform, the food problem, recreations, sanitary matters, women wage-carners, the establishment of a woman's college in Harttord, schools and municipal progress, including river improvements, parks, police, water-works, etc. Some of the sections have already begun work. The club purposes to co-operate with other sociological organizations, and it has in mind the project of consolidating all the sociological bodies in the city.

THE WORK OF MR. DALY'S COMPANY.

VERONA"-THE STODDARD LECTURES.

The date for the production of "Two Gentlemen of Verona," at Daly's Theatre, has been set for Thursday, February 21. A further postponement is still possible, however, as the present combination of "The Orient Express" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed" is proving extremely popular, and Mr. Daiy may think it advisable to continue it longer than he at first intended, or than he intends even At any rate "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is

The revival is of especial interest, because the play is so rarely seen on any stage. It has not been played in this country in about fifty years, and it has been played here only a few times alto New-York theatre-goers are indebted to Mr. Daly for revivals such as this of several of the plays of Shakespeare which are seldom per-formed. Besides his exquisite productions of the comparatively familiar "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night," he has from time to time placed on his stage such rare works as "The Merry Wives of Windsor." "A Midentification of Vindsor." of Windsor," "A Midsummer Night's Dream,"
"The Taming of the Shrew" and "Love's Labor's

When these plays are compared with the other

of the long repertory, it will be noted at once that there is no other company in America, and scarce ly one in England, with so wide a range of possibilities. The plays that have been named are, of ourse, all Shakespearian comedies, but it should be remarked that Mr. Daly's list also embraces The School for Scandal," the type of the comedy of a wholly different period; "The Inconstant" and "The Country Giri," representatives of still another time; "The Foresters," a play in which the elements of poetry and pictorial beauty predominate; "The Squire," a modern play of serious char-acter; "The Last Word," in which comic and pathetic elements are mingled; "Nancy & Co., "Dollars and Sense," "Seven-Twenty-Eight," "A Night Off" and "The Railroad of Love," typical of modern farce; "Heart of Ruby," a play of tragic subject and differing in its manner from anyhearsed," full of the very wild extravagance of

It will be seen from this list, which is only representative, by no means complete, that Mr. Daly's company is a stock company of the old sort

company is a stock company of the old sort.
"ready for anything, from pitch and toss to manslaughter." It is no disparagement to numerous other excellent organizations to say that it is the only one now before this public that would be able to find its way through this dramatic thicket and get out safely at the other side.

"Two Gentlemen of Verona" has been in rehearsal for some time.

"Two Gentlemen of Verona" has been in rehearsal for some time of Nr. Daly has arranged the play to suit his purpose and has reduced it to four acts. There will be an abundance of music, which has always played so important a part in Mr. Daly's more elaborate productions. The orchestra will be increased and there will be a large chorus, it is unnecessary to say that the scenery will be new and in keeping with the other features of the production.

The details are now announced of the annual series of Stoddard Lenten Matinee Lectures at Daly's Theatre. They will begin on March is and will consist, as last year, of six courses of five will be as follows: Course Awill be given on Mondays, March is and 25, and April 1, 8 and 15, at 11 a. m.; Course B will be given on Tuesdays, March 19 and 25, and April 2, 9 and 16, at 3 p. m.; Course C will be given on Wednesdays, March 20 and 27, and April 3, 10 and 17, at 11 a. m.; Course D will be given on Thursdays, March 21 and 29, and April 5, 12 and 19, at 3 p. m.; March 22 and 29, and April 5, 12 and 19, at 3 p. m. March 22 and 29, and April 5, 12 and 19, at 3 p. m. March 22 and 29, and April 5, 12 and 19, at 3 p. m. March 22 and 29, and April 5, 12 and 19, at 3 p. m. The Passion Play" and "Norway."

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—The cloth market has held steady throughout the week. The production was up to the full capacity of the mills, and the deliveries equalled the production. There has been no accumulation of stock, the total remaining at 104,000 pieces. The sales were fair, and were about equally divided between and were about equally divided between odds and regulars, and nearly 50,000 pieces of spots were disposed of, and there was a fair sale for futures a basis of 29.16 cents for 64x64s. For the pres ent month there is no likelihood of an accumulation of stock, but the call for the late spring months is not urgent, and manufacturers are not looking for an active trade for a couple of weeks. In his monthly circular calling for a meeting of spinners, Secretary Howard deals with the subject of the Southern competition. He says, among

ject of the Southern competition. He says, among many other things.

The factory people are well aware that this ghost of Southern competition is only being used as a scare to deter the laboring people from soliciting the Legislature further to reduce the hours of labor for women and children. It ought to be remembered that with the high standard of civilization that Massachusetts boasts of, its laws permit women and children to be worked longer hours daily, and more weekly, than the laws of Great Britain allow women and children to labor there.

The weekly cloth statement is as follows: Pre-

The weekly cloth statement is as follows: Production, 220,000 pieces; deliveries, 220,000 pieces; stock, 104,000 pieces, of which 20,000 are odds and stock, 104,000 pleces, of which 90,000 are odds and 14,000 64x64's; last week's stock, 104,000 pleces; saies, 135,000 pleces, of which 63,000 were odds, 72,000 64x64's, 46,000 spots and 89,000 futures. Sales for weekly delivery: February, 173,000 pleces; for weekly delivery: February, 173,000 pleces; March, 18,000 pleces; April, 43,000 pleces; May, 21,000 pleces; June, 15,000 pleces; July, 90,000 pleces. August, 6,000 pleces: September, 1,000 pleces. The market is firm at 29,16 cents for \$4x84's.